



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

lation, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 64, as follows: Yellow fever, 4; pernicious fever, 3; infectious fever, 1; fever (without classification), 10; enteric diseases, 14; smallpox, 2; grippe, 2; from all other diseases, 20.

February 17, 1905, steamship *Chile* from Chilean and Peruvian ports cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, taking 2 cabin and 11 steerage passengers from this port. Five cabin and 11 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete the required time from ports of last exposure. This vessel was fumigated. Three immune certificates were issued and 43 pieces of baggage inspected.

The American consular agents at Bahia de Caraquez and Esmeraldas report that no quarantinable disease exists in their consular agencies. The consular agent at Manta, however, reports smallpox present at Porto Viejo.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Yellow fever report.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, February 25, 27, and 28, as follows:

During the week ended February 25, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

American steamship *Advance* for New York, February 22, with 62 crew and 60 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Preston* for New Orleans via Limon, February 22, with 32 crew and 6 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Brighton* for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, February 23, with 24 crew and 6 passengers.

British steamship *Antillian* for New Orleans via Jamaica and Mexican ports, February 25, with 53 crew and 38 passengers.

The following remark was made on all bills of health: "Since February 1, 1905, there have been 6 cases of yellow fever and 3 deaths reported in Panama."

During week ended February 27, 1905, the following deaths were officially reported in Colon:

1 St. Lucian, male, 1½ years, malaria; 1 Panaman, female, 1½ years, dropsy; 1 Panaman, male, 1 year, cerebral fever; 1 Jamaican, male, 34 years, pulmonary tuberculosis; 1 Jamaican, male, 53 years, dropsy; 1 Jamaican, male, 22 years, heart disease.

There have been no cases of quarantinable disease reported in Colon.

The inclosed official report from the records of the chief sanitary officer shows the total number of cases of yellow fever since July 1, 1904, among which are 4 new cases reported since my report of last week.

Official yellow fever report.

Total number of cases on the Isthmus of Panama from July 1, 1904, to February 1, 1905, 31; deaths, 10. Total number of cases from February 1, 1905, to February 25, 1905, 10; deaths, 4. Total 41 cases, 14 deaths.

The last 4 cases of the above were reported as follows: 1 Austrian, admitted to hospital February 21, 1905; 1 American, admitted to hospital February 23, 1905; 1 Spaniard, admitted to hospital February 23, 1905; 1 Peruvian, admitted to hospital February 24, 1905.